

Senate Chamber, November 4, 1863
10 o'clock A. M.

Senate met, roll called, quorum present. The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

A committee from the House invited the Senate to the Hall of the House to hear the message of the Governor.

The supplement to the 25th rule reported on yesterday by the Committee on the Revision of the Rules being read, Mr. Parsons moved to strike out "one hundred" and insert "twenty-five." Carried. The supplement was then adopted.

On Mr. Dickson's motion the Senate took recess of fifteen minutes preparatory to proceeding to the Representative Hall to hear the Governor's message.

The recess having expired the Senate was called to order and repaired to the House.

In Joint Session

Roll called, quorum present. The message was then delivered by His Excellency Governor Lubbock in person:²

Gentlemen of the Senate & House of Representatives:

In greeting you thus assembled in Regular Session by virtue of the Constitution and Laws I congratulate you and the Country that, under the Providence of God, our State has been blessed with genial seasons uninterrupted good health and prosperity, that our granaries teem with the superabundance of our harvests, our loved plains still furnish an abundance of forage and meat, and that the unparalleled bravery of her noble sons has saved our beloved State from the hated presence of the foe.

The mighty contest in which we are involved, on our part all of property, life, liberty, and honor, has progressed since your adjournment, checkered with alternate success and reverses to our arms. In the general summing up, however, of results, we have no reason to despond or falter.

The war has, nevertheless, assumed gigantic proportions, demanding sacrifices on the part of all; our People are unalterably fixed in the determination to prosecute it to the bitter end, and never to yield while a man is left to strike a blow for freedom. As the contest lengthens, our armies become more experienced in the varied and difficult

²From Executive Record Book No. 82, 1861-1863, pp. 176-179 (Archives Division, Texas State Library).

requirements of active warfare, and their present condition, if supported as the requirements of their situation demands, is such as to inspire us with a just confidence in their power to successfully resist the hosts of the enemy.

It is true that Vicksburg and Port Hudson are both in the enemy's possession—their defense was alike honorable to their respective garrisons, and conferred additional luster upon the Southern name. Those positions were wrested from us, not by the prowess of the enemy's armies, but by the total exhaustion of their magazines. The gloom that for a moment overshadowed the minds of our people upon their loss was quickly dissipated before the inherent courage of the Southern race, which rose equal to the emergency. The results to the enemy have proved wholly inadequate to the great sacrifices made by them in securing those points, and today, with those positions in their hands, the navigation of the Mississippi is to them a myth. We could well afford to fortify several such places and surrender them upon the same terms as Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The occupation of those fortresses in a degree separated the States of the Trans-Mississippi Department from their Sister-States east of the Mississippi; and we must, at present, contend alone against the numerous armies of the enemy thrown upon this side of that river for our subjugation. His forces are in possession of Missouri, of a large portion of Arkansas and Louisiana, and his standards are nearly advanced to the borders of Texas. The Executive has exerted the power vested in him by law to call forth the resources of the State to meet the crisis that is upon her. The **whole** resources of the state, both in men and means are, however, demanded by the exigencies of her position, and it is for your honorable body to take such measures as will develop them to the utmost, and bring them into effective operation for the safety of the State and the success of the general cause. Without such vigorous action it is to be feared unnumbered calamities and misfortunes will be the penalty of our supineness and want of patriotism; and Texans must rise in their might, as one man, with one sole resolved—to be free, or to perish with the land of their birth and adoption! Thus animated, we shall conquer; and Texas will be the grave, not the inheritance, of the invader.

The ranks of the brave men in the field have been thinned by disease and the sword; they look to you to call forth the resources of the State to aid them in saving the Country, and save them from being crushed by the superior forces and means of the enemy.

The states west of the Mississippi River have fighting men enough in arms, and those capable of bearing arms, together with resources amply sufficient to protect, defend and drive from their territory the last Yankee soldier that may invade us; but to effect this we must **realize** the fact that the country is at war; private affairs must cease to occupy so much of our attention; we must all be stimulated with a patriotic determination to be free, and to rid our soil of the foul presence of our hated enemies.

The swarms of men engaged in profitable business on their own accounts, who are exempted from, or avoid military service upon one pretext or another—the thousands occupied in driving teams and cattle for the government and government contractors must be placed in their respective companies, and replaced with Negroes. The able-bodied soldiers and employees about the posts and towns must take the field and their places be supplied by the old, the very young, and the infirm.

The Confederate Congress and the legislatures of the several states must do away with all exemptions and substitutions—convert every man in the country into a soldier until this war is over—instead of exempting men, let them when necessary be detailed to perform such duties as may be required of them. The Confederate Congress, in passing an Exemption Law, did so for the public good and not to subserve the private interests of the individuals exempted. Unfortunately, most exempts appear to have come to the conclusion that it was some particular favor granted to them, and they have used their position as exempts, in too many cases, entirely for their personal benefit and advancement.

The planter, when exempted, was expected to carry on his legitimate business; so with the farmer, stock raiser, mechanic, professional man and all other exempts; it was anticipated they would supply the Government and people with their produce, stock, fabrics, services, etc., at a fair remunerative price; when they fail to do this, they have violated the implied contract, and are acting in bad faith,

and their exemptions should have been withdrawn.

Time has demonstrated that exemptions from military service have proved of doubtful policy, and worked an injury to our cause. I trust this policy will be at once abandoned.

The practice of allowing men to furnish substitutes has been a great bane to the Army; every man capable of doing military duty should represent himself in this great struggle. The result of permitting substitutes is that those who wish to avoid service and have means can bid the most exorbitant prices for the service obtained, and to such an extent has it been carried that small fortunes are being paid to secure substitutes rendering it exclusively beneficial to the wealthy individual. It is surprising what large sums are being paid even for a short term of State service. It should not be allowed. We want all of the able-bodied in the field. Let every man answer at roll call to his name.

Let these things be done, and a few months will exhibit our veteran and thinned regiments recruited to their proper strength. A new spirit will be diffused throughout the various army corps of the Confederacy, and we can bid defiance to all the hired Hessians that may be brought against us.

[The Military Board]

The Military Board has continued to prosecute its multifarious duties with all the energy and ability at its command. It has, so far as was practicable, husbanded the small means at its disposal. It had to contend against many difficulties arising from the bad management of some of its agents and the great depreciation of the currency. Aably and patriotically assisted by some of its agents, it has been met by bad faith on the part of others, which fact will be more particularly dwelt upon and elucidated in its report.

Since the adjournment of the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature, about twelve thousand pairs of cotton and wool cards have been distributed to the various counties of the State at a cost to them of \$10.00 per pair for cotton and one-half that price for wool cards; the price in the open market ranging generally from \$25.00 to \$40.00. The Board is now receiving and distributing thirty thousand additional pairs, imported from Europe, which it confidently hopes will supply the present wants of the entire State.

(In this single transaction the people of the State have been saved over \$1,000,000 independent of the facility afforded in manufacturing clothing, etc.).

In compliance with a joint resolution passed at the said Extra Session, the Military Board released the firm of Sherrod, Taylor & Company from their contract to furnish a certain number of pistols to the State, the firm having returned the money advanced, with interest thereon.

The Board has received \$50,000 from the Confederate States' Government from the Steam Gun Boat, *Bayou City*, which sum reimburses the State in full of all cost and expenditures upon said vessel.

The State Foundry, it is to be regretted, has not hitherto met the expectations of the Board in turning off cannon. It is hoped, however, that in a very short time this success will be attained. In other respects this establishment has been productive of much good; it has repaired an immense number of thrashing and reaping machines and other agricultural implements, also many mills that would otherwise have lain idle and caused great loss to the entire community. While all private jobbing has been avoided, these cases have been provided for as being considered of pressing public necessity.

This establishment has been all important in supplying the wants of the State Percussion Cap Factory, which is now in successful operation; and with the aid of a refining furnace which is now in process of construction, will pay its own expenses and furnish a very large supply of caps to meet the demands of the armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

In consequence of the scarcity of the requisite material and labor, the various establishments for the manufacture of small arms for the State are making but tolerable progress. Something, however, has been accomplished and a considerable number have been turned over to the Confederate Government. These manufactories should be fostered by the State.

Iron works should be erected as speedily as possible. Iron is becoming very scarce and high, and unless something is done to increase the supply, our farming interests must materially suffer.

The Board has received from the sale of State bonds, munitions of war, and other army supplies, sold to the Con-

federate Government, the sum of \$700,070.00, and has paid out \$655,968.00, leaving a balance of cash on hand of \$44,102. (In these amounts are included the proceeds of 183 bonds sold, and the money deposited with the Comptroller to credit of State Revenue.)

In accordance with a joint resolution passed at the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature, the Board had a survey made of the salines in the vicinity of Double Mountain. Colonel A. Bishop of Wise County was appointed commissioner to conduct the survey. His report will be found very instructive and satisfactory, developing that salt in the greatest abundance can be procured at these salines. His report will accompany that of the Military Board.³

The Board was charged with the duty of providing specie to meet the interest on 8% bonds. For various reasons, which will be explained in their report, it has succeeded in part only in meeting the requirements of the law. The State Treasurer has on hand sufficient specie to pay the interest on the \$1,000,000 loan due January 1, 1864; and the amount appropriated at the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature will enable the Board to pay the interest due July 1 of the same year.

If the Legislature shall determine to continue the present policy of paying the interest for the relief of the tax payers, it will be necessary that an additional appropriation be made to meet the interest for the ensuing two years.

For the entire business and details connected with the operations of the Military Board, you are respectfully referred to the report accompanying this message.⁴

[Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General]

I most respectfully call your attention to the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General,⁵ in which will be found the details connected with his department. I bespeak a careful examination of the many valuable suggestions contained therein.

The continued demand upon the State for men—the calling into Confederate service by the President of all liable to conscription up to the age of forty-five years has

³See Appendix II.

⁴See Appendix III.

⁵None of the reports mentioned in the speech can be located except those included in the appendixes.

in a great measure destroyed the organization of the State Troops. During the past winter, upon the requisition of the General commanding the District of Texas, etc., I called into service five thousand of the State Troops to meet a threatened invasion. The men, in general, responded promptly. In my message to the Extra Session of the Legislature, it was stated that from accurate data, Texas had furnished to the Confederate Armies thirty-three (33) regiments, thirteen (13) battalions, two (2) squadrons, six (6) unattached companies, and one (1) legion of twelve (12) companies of cavalry; nineteen (19) regiments, two (2) battalions, one (1) unattached company, one (1) legion of two (2) battalions, infantry; one regiment and twelve light batteries, artillery—which with six thousand five hundred men then in the service of the State, made an aggregate of sixty-eight thousand five hundred (68,500) men Texas had contributed to the support of our just cause. Since that time there have been added one brigade and several regiments to the Confederate forces, and several light batteries, which with the State Troops now mustered into Confederate service have swelled the number of Texas troops who have taken the field to about ninety thousand (90,000) men, exceeding the highest popular vote ever cast by many thousands. In addition to this roll, so glorious to Texas, I am proud to say that Minute Companies, composed of those not liable under the present laws to military duty, are daily forming with the determination to defend the State to the last extremity.

In view of the fact that every man under the present law may be required to take the field, I again suggest the importance of declaring, by law, that every male person from sixteen years and upwards, **not totally unfit**, be declared to be in the military service of the State, that no exemptions be allowed other than those recognized by the Constitution, and that no one be permitted to furnish a substitute. I am clearly of the opinion that the exemptions and the right to furnish substitutes are working great injury to the country, and should be abolished both by the State and Confederate Governments. If men are needed at home to carry on business of any character, let them be detailed for that purpose, and in every instance, when practicable, let them be placed on the same footing as the soldiers. This is not an ordinary war and its burdens

should be as much equalized as possible. The men termed able-bodied are nearly all in the service. The result is that those left at home are exempted from various causes, but in most instances claim to be exempt from service by reason of some physical disability. It is astonishing, too, to witness with what facility surgeons' certificates of disability are obtained by those who appear to be most energetic, active businessmen in the community. Others are exempted because "they cannot walk well enough for infantry service," yet they can almost live on horseback, herding stock, driving beeves and performing other kinds of hard labor. Others there are whose "lungs are affected and it is impossible for them to join a company without serious injury to their health," yet, they can prosecute their speculating and trading operations with indefatigable energy amid the fiery heats of summer and the cutting blasts of winter. There is no valid reason why such men should not be placed in service and required to do home duty at least. It has become absolutely necessary that the very young, the old and those but partially disabled, be held to service and required to perform such duties as they are capable of, such as looking to the property of those of their neighbors who are in the army—in keeping up a proper system of police for safety and protection within the several counties. And I trust your honorable body will not adjourn without making ample provision in this behalf.

While upon this subject, permit me to call your attention to Sections 2 and 3 of Article_____ of the State Constitution. The second section reads, "Any person who conscientiously scruples to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services." No law has been enacted prescribing how the scruples of such party are to be ascertained, or what amount shall constitute an equivalent for personal service. The party, before relieved from military duty under this plea, should be held to strict proof and an adequate price for his release from personal service should be fixed by law.

Section 3 reads, "No licensed minister of the Gospel shall be required to perform military duty, work on roads or serve on juries in this State." In adopting this provision, the framers of the Constitution evidently meant parties who would be engaged continuously in their holy calling. While I accord every meed of praise to this class of

our citizens and estimate the vital importance of their prosecuting the functions of their sacred office and bear cheerful testimony to their devoted zeal and patriotism as a class, I am yet of the opinion that there are those among them who have obtained their holy calling and daily engage in the business of the world by becoming speculators, traders, etc. Such clergymen should not be sheltered under this provision of the Constitution, and I deem it within the scope of your authority, and to be your duty, to declare by law that when a minister of the Gospel claims exemption from the duties set forth in said Article he must show that he is actually engaged in the prosecution of the duties of his holy calling.

[The Frontier]

For a knowledge of the operations and working of the regiment of State Troops stationed on the frontier, I refer you to the report of the Adjutant and Inspector General. I had hoped that ere this an occasion would have offered when I could with safety to the frontier have transferred this regiment to Confederate Service. I have never, however, received such assurances of its continuance on the line, or the replacing it with other efficient troops, as would justify me in either transferring or disbanding it; hence, it has been continued in State service. This regiment has been charged with the defense of a line nearly five hundred miles in length. That it has not accomplished this duty to the satisfaction of all those most deeply interested is not to be wondered at. I doubt, however, if any other regiment similarly situated could have done better. The regiment is composed of men directly interested in the welfare of the frontier, and they were for this reason selected for the service.

I regret to say that for several months past the depredations upon the frontier have been very frequent. Murders have been committed and horses stolen. I fear the Indians have been instigated to these acts by our barbarous Yankee enemies, and the renegade whites among them. My views in regard to our Indian enemies are now as they have ever been—we can hope for no peace with them until we are in a position to dictate terms; and to do this we must pursue them to their own homes, chastising them with a heavy hand.

While I fully recognize the duty of the Confederate Government to protect our frontier, I am also well aware of its difficulties in keeping a sufficient number of men in the field to meet all the requirements of our present condition. Hence, I have the more strongly felt it the duty of the State government to see her people properly protected. I have on various occasions brought the subject of frontier protection to the notice of the generals in command of this department, and while they have ever expressed a willingness to do all in their power to render efficient protection, and in some instances have received men into Confederate service expressly to that end, some unforeseen emergency has invariably arisen depriving that section of the promised aid.

In calling out troops I have in some cases exempted the frontier counties and held the troops in those counties for local defense. I have authorized the formation of Minute Companies in the frontier counties to be composed of furloughed conscripts and those liable to state service, for the protection of the families in those exposed regions. These organizations are progressing and will, I trust, render efficient service. The establishment of the Northern Sub-Military District of Texas and the concentration of troops upon our northern border will, I believe, aid materially in the general protection of the frontier.

The appropriation made at the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature for the support of the frontier regiment is exhausted. An immediate appropriation is necessary to support this command.

Should the Legislature in its wish to relieve the State from the burden of maintaining this regiment repeal the restrictions at present annexed to its transfer to Confederate Service, permit me to remark that Lieutenant General Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department is eminently fitted by reason of his long period of service on our extreme frontier and his knowledge of its topography and wants, to provide adequately and skillfully for its protection. The frontier, forming a portion of his department with whose defense he would after such transfer be thus directly charged, would be, I feel convinced, most ably and efficiently protected, for a general is better fitted from his intimate knowledge of that section of our country which is

the scene of Indian hostilities, so to dispose his troops as to accomplish that end.

[The Penitentiary]

It was deemed advisable at the Extra Session of the 9th Legislature to appoint a joint committee to examine into and report upon the business of the penitentiary. The committee was instructed to make their report to the Executive and to publish the same immediately upon terminating their labors. This they have done, and a copy of their report is herewith respectfully submitted.

The financial condition of the institution as exhibited in the Biennial Report of the Agent is most satisfactory, and will compare favorably, I have no doubt, with any similar establishment in the Confederacy.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully directed to the report of the Directors, suggesting the propriety of authorizing the employment of other than convict labor to insure the more successful and profitable working of the machinery. This institution is doing much for the State and the Confederacy and every exertion should be made to keep it moving in its present prosperous working.

The report of the Financial Agent discloses the following: Cotton goods manufactured from December 1, 1861 to August 31, 1863, including 24,702.2 yards from late Agent, 2,337,660.2 yards and woolens, including 1,841.3 yards from late Agent, 293,298.1 yards. The total amount of sales within the same period was 2,308,716.3 yards cottons, and 287,214.1 yards woolens, leaving a balance unsold of 28,962.0 yards cottons, and 6,789.1 yards woolens. Of these sales the army received 1,276,920.3 yards cottons, and 257,751.3 yards woolens, making largely over one-half the cottons and all the woolens, less 33,704.3 yards. The Lunatic Asylum received 2,253.0 yards cottons and 602.0 yards woolens. The balance, 1,029,543.0 yards cottons, and 28,860.2 yards woolens were absorbed by the Penitentiary factory, clothing of convicts and employees, general supplies for the institution and families of soldiers and citizens.

The gross earnings of the institution for the same period have been \$1,174,439.07.

The amount expended has been \$468,653.40.

Special deposit with State Treasurer \$53,000.00.

With a cash balance on hand September 1, 1863, \$52,-785.67.

On October 15, 1863, there was deposited with the State Treasurer the further sum of \$147,000.00, making the whole sum paid into the Treasury \$800,000.00.

The above results demonstrate that the penitentiary has been managed with consummate ability and has proved of incalculable benefit to our Army. In the present condition of the country, the importance of this institution rises to supreme magnitude, and I must impress upon your honorable body the importance of affording every facility whereby its usefulness may be extended.

I regret that it becomes my duty to allude to a transaction on the part of the Financial Agent by which he purchased on his own account, with his private funds, some one hundred and fifty bales of cotton, which subsequently found their way into the penitentiary and were there used, and for which the agent claimed the price of cotton at the time they were so used and continued to demand an increased price as cotton advanced. I was not advised by the Directors of this transaction for some time after it was said to have taken place. Upon receiving the information, I immediately addressed the Directors and Financial Agent requesting an explanation, forbidding any settlement until I could investigate the matter, and instructed the Directors to bring the subject before the investigating committee. Upon an examination of the facts, I feel assured there was no intention on the part of the Financial Agent to perpetrate a wrong against the State, but that he believed he had a right to invest his own means in this manner, and that if the penitentiary used his cotton, he was entitled to be paid its market price. I disapproved of the entire transaction, and in justice to the agent, it is fair to say that upon being informed by me of my disapproval, he at once agreed to accept the cost price of the cotton, leaving it to the legislature to determine whether he should be entitled to any additional price. I regret this occurrence the more because I believe the Financial Agent has proved himself a most efficient and able officer, and should not have committed, in my judgment, so palpable a mistake. Apart from the legal principles regulating agencies, my unalterable opinion is that no officer of the government should buy or sell any article, directly or indirectly, for speculation

on his own account that he is charged with buying or selling for the government; it should be neither permitted or tolerated. Your honorable body can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the merits of this case upon an examination of the report of the investigating committee, the statements of the Financial Agent, and the papers attached to the report.

In March last, Major General Magruder requested of me the use of the penitentiary as a place of confinement for the prisoners-of-war of his district. I acceded to his request, conditioned that such use would not impair the material interests of the institution. I wrote to this effect to the Superintendent and authorized him to receive the prisoners, if he was satisfied the material interests of the institution would not suffer. The prisoners were received sometime in the latter end of April or beginning of May. Subsequently, doubts arose in my mind as to the propriety of the step, solely, however, upon the ground of risk to the establishment and not as to the propriety of its use as a place of confinement for prisoners, the enemy having frequently incarcerated our soldiers in such places. I thereupon addressed Brigadier General Scurry, requesting their withdrawal, which was done. In the month of October, I received two communications from Major General Magruder again urgently requesting its use for the safe keeping of Federal prisoners of war taken at Sabine Pass. Many very important reasons were adduced by him in support of the measure, but none sufficient, in my judgment, to overcome my previous objections and which I yet entertain, viz: the risk of destruction to the sole manufactory of cloth west of the Mississippi River, of incalculable importance, therefore, to the armies of the Trans-Mississippi Department. I declined his request. I respectfully ask the Legislature to take into consideration the propriety of using the penitentiary for such purposes.

[Government Officials]

In this period of war and distress, officers should be very scrupulous in their transactions, and laws should be enacted visiting with the most severe penalties possible those who engage in speculations connected with their official positions.

It may not be out of place to say that there is much

complaint throughout the entire Confederacy, and particularly in the Department of the Trans-Mississippi, in regard to the many speculations carried on by government officials and agents, making use of their official positions and advantages, as it is said they do, to accumulate wealth for their own benefit. I am satisfied that many of these charges are basely false and slanderous; yet I fear there are instances of such wrong doing.

I believe the Confederate Congress should appoint a Board of Censors in each Military Department whose duty is to examine most rigidly and searchingly into the acts and doings of all government agents and disbursing officers, holding them to strict accountability. A mere suspension or cashiering of a defaulting disbursing agent or officer should not suffice in these times of trial and war. He should be treated, as he really is, worse than a deserter or traitor, and hung without benefit of clergy.

[Provision for the families of those in the service]

I am pleased to state that the provision made by the Legislature at the late Extra Session for the relief of our soldiers' families has been productive of much good and, so far as I have ascertained, the county authorities have been prompt and energetic in coming to their relief. Our citizens, too, have very generally been liberal. Hence the families of our brave soldiers, absent in defense of the country, are being well provided for. This policy must be continued, and I trust your honorable body will make ample provision for this very important and necessary object. The soldier battling for his country must feel the conviction that his family is well provided for; he will then stand by his colors to the bitter end.

[An Impressment Law]

It has been found necessary by the Confederate government to enact an Impressment Law. I trust your honorable body will also pass one. Circumstances may compel the state to call into active service a large number of state troops for her defense. Their subsistence, transportation, etc., would have to be provided for by the state authority. In numerous instances parties refused to sell for either Confederate or state funds at a fair rate. Most unreasonable and exorbitant rates have been charged for supplies

to sustain the regiment on the frontier, and on many occasions parties have refused to sell to the state at any price. In such cases, authority should be vested in the Executive to order impressments under proper legal regulations.

The county courts, charged with the duty of providing for the necessities of our soldiers' families, should be empowered under this law to impress all articles essential to their maintenance when necessary.

Authority should also be given to impress slaves to carry on the public works, drive teams, and perform all other labor necessary to the efficiency of the service.

[Distilleries]

It again becomes my duty to impress upon the legislature the absolute necessity of prohibiting the distillation of grain. Distilleries, in large numbers, have sprung into existence since the adjournment of the Extra Session of the Legislature in March last, diffusing their blighting influence over the state and demoralizing our people and soldiery. I am credibly informed that in one county alone seventeen of these pest-houses are in operation.

These establishments are competitors in the purchase of grain, of the county courts and others charged with the duty of providing for our poor and soldiers' families. They can, in consequence of their enormous profits, raise the price of grain to any rate, charging it all to the unfortunate consumers. I entreat your honorable body to put an end to this most demoralizing traffic until peace is restored.

[Citizens leaving the country to avoid a participation in the struggle]

I beg to call your attention to the fact that some of our citizens continue to leave the country to avoid a participation in the struggle and, in some instances, are transferring the wealth acquired among us to other countries. This should not be permitted. The time has arrived when the State expects of each of her citizens to do his duty to the country that has nourished and protected him. To abandon her in her day of trial should be visited with the forfeiture of the estate of the party so recreant to his duty, and he should be forever prohibited from again setting his foot upon the soil he had so basely deserted.

[Our Confederate States Provisional Army
beyond the limits of the State]

I called the attention of the last legislature to the fact that a majority of our citizens were in the Confederate States Provisional Army beyond the limits of the state. Since that time additional thousands have taken the field, reducing our voting population to about one-third of its usual number. It is useless to disguise the fact that a vast majority of our most patriotic and substantial citizens are in that service. They are absent in obedience to the call of patriotism and the mandate of the law, and cannot return at their own volition. These citizens have left behind their families and property, and are deeply interested in the proper management of affairs in their state. Absent as they are in the service of their country, it appears to me they should be permitted to exercise a part in the conduct of affairs at home.

I trust your honorable body will under proper regulations and restrictions, pass such a law as will give to those of our citizens in the Confederate States Provisional Army beyond the limits of the state the right to vote in all general elections during the war.

[Aliens]

In calling for 10,000 men to fill the last requisition made upon me by the commanding general of this district, I was of opinion that the time had arrived when the necessities of the country demanded the services of every man liable under the military law. I, therefore, directed all aliens to be enrolled and subjected to the draft. I am clearly of opinion that they are liable under the law. Many protests have been filed with this department, and various parties, representing themselves as foreign consuls, have made applications for the release of individuals as subjects of foreign powers. Their liability to draft resting solely on the question of domicile, I have left them to pursue their remedy through the courts, in the meantime retaining them as state soldiers. We have numbers of this description of people in our midst engaged in business and of long residence with property and families. Many have accumulated a large amount of property; and yet, when called upon to defend the state, they plead that they are not citizens, and never intended becoming such. Others there are trading,

speculating, and accumulating wealth who are unwilling to perform any of the duties incumbent upon citizens. These persons should be required to defend the country from which they draw their subsistence, or be forced to seek homes beyond her limits.

[Conference of the Governors of the States West of the Mississippi and Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department at Marshall, Texas, on August 15, 1863.]⁶

On the 15th of August last, I met, by invitation of Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department that gentleman and the governors of the states west of the Mississippi River together with several Confederate States Senators, Supreme Court Judges and other prominent citizens of these states at Marshall, Texas, to confer upon the condition of the country west of the River and place the General in possession of the resources of those states.

The conference proved highly satisfactory to those present, developing evidences of strength and ability to sustain the country west of the Mississippi beyond their most sanguin expectations.

You are respectfully referred to the address issued by the governors. The proceedings of the conference are on file in the Executive Office, subject to examination by your honorable body.

[Refugees to our State with their slaves]

Since the invasion of Arkansas and Louisiana, many citizens of those states are seeking refuge within our state, accompanied by their Negroes. In consequence of this influx of so large a number of this class, apprehension is entertained by our citizens of a scarcity of provisions as well as other dangers. I see no reasonable grounds for such apprehensions. There is an abundance of bread-stuffs and meat in the state, and labor is becoming very scarce and high, in consequence of the continued increase of our army. All that is requisite in order that this immigration may be productive of good is to take such measures as will keep these Negroes beneficially and constantly employed. Let

⁶See Appendix IV.

large drafts for army purposes be made from them. Let companies of local police be organized and see that the remainder be usefully employed, and they will thus prove a source of strength instead of weakness. Much better it is for us to receive them upon these terms than that they should fall into the hands of our abolition enemies to be used against us. The refugee who seeks the last foot of soil unpolluted by the presence of the Yankees is far more entitled to our respect, sympathy and protection, than the wretched cravens and traitors who remain within the enemy's lines **taking the oath of allegiance in the vain expectation of preserving the property they have not the courage or patriotism to defend.**

[Deserters from military service]

I am pained to say that occasionally there are desertions by Texans from the Confederate and also from the state service. I recommend that the Confederate authorities be authorized to put to hard labor in the Penitentiary of the State all soldiers within the limits of the State who may be convicted of desertion, and that parties so convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary shall forfeit all right of citizenship. I also recommend that every person deserting from the state service be, upon conviction, sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary, and forfeit all rights of citizenship.

The same punishment should be visited upon any person encouraging desertion or harbouring deserters; and it should be made the duty of the Civil Officers to aid in arresting all such parties.

Labor is much needed at the Penitentiary and I see no valid reason why men who abandon the colors of their country in her hour of tribulation, either from cowardice or a want of patriotism, should not be placed where their services can be made useful in supplying the wants of those who are battling for the country. Every leniency has been heretofore shown them both by the Confederate and state authorities. The evil must be checked, longer forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Too many of the state troops are holding back shirking and skulking. They should be most severely and summarily dealt with.

[Appropriations for the purchase of arms, etc.]

In view of the isolation of the states west of the Mississippi River, whereby they are thrown upon their own resources, and the great difficulties attending the receipt of arms and munitions of war from east of the River, I most earnestly recommend that an appropriation of not less than \$1,000,000 be made, based upon Cotton Bonds or that cotton be purchased to be paid for in Bonds; and that the sum so appropriated be invested in arms and munitions of war for the benefit of the state. Arms and munitions of war could be thus speedily procured, and would enable us successfully to resist an invasion by the enemy.

[Lunatic Asylum]

I respectfully refer you to the very able and satisfactory report of the Superintendent and Managers of the Lunatic Asylum. They will be found both interesting and instructive. The institution is in fine condition and is affording relief to numerous patients. I trust such measures may be adopted as will keep it steadily progressing in its course of humanity and usefulness.

I would call your attention particularly to that portion of the Reports recommending an extension of the buildings and the purchase of additional land for the use of the Institution.

[Deaf and Dumb Asylum]

This institution continues in its usual prosperous course, under the able management of its Superintendent. The present unsettled state of affairs interferes in some degree with the extent of its usefulness. I yet trust your honorable body will continue to foster an establishment every way worthy of the support of a Christian and enlightened government.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the Report of the Superintendent.

[Blind Asylum]

The report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Blind Asylum, is respectfully submitted. Owing to various causes, but few pupils have been in attendance. Recently, however, their numbers have increased, and there is reason for hope, that in future, the advantages of the Institution

will be eagerly seized by many more of these unfortunates, where such subjects of knowledge and usefulness may be acquired by them, as will render them useful members of society, and prove a blessing to themselves.

[Legal Reform]

The 16th Section of Article 7, of the Constitution, requires that, within three years after the 2d day of March, 1861, the Laws, Civil and Criminal, shall be revised, digested, arranged and published, in such manner as the Legislature shall direct. I respectfully request, that Your Honorable Body take the requisite measures to carry out the above provision.

[Secretary of State]

The attention of the Legislature is called to the Report of the Secretary of State, which discloses fully the condition and operations of his Department.

It discloses the result of the election upon the proposed amendment of the Constitution, in relation to the sale of the County School Lands. The amendment was defeated by a large vote.

[Indian Agents]

Under the Law authorizing the appointment of an Agent for the Alabama, Coushatta and Muscogee Indians, and fixing Four Hundred dollars as the annual salary of said Agent, ascertaining that the Indians were much scattered, and that the duties of a single Agent would, in consequence, be arduous, and difficult to be properly discharged: I appointed an Agent for the Alabama Indians, and a Sub-Agent for the Coushatta and Muscogee Indians, giving to each of them the sum of two hundred dollars, and stipulating that one hundred dollars of the amount received by each of the Agents should be devoted to the purchase of agricultural implements and necessities for the Indians. This arrangement appears to have worked out well, and the Indians are reported to be in a prosperous condition, and well satisfied.

I have been informed recently, that a portion of them were desirous of entering the C.S. service for the protection of our Frontier. I have instructed the Agents that they permit them to do so, if such be their wish.

[Hospitals]

Since the adjournment of the Extra Session of the Legislature in March last, no additional drafts have been made upon the appropriation for Hospital purposes. There remains to the credit of the original appropriation the sum of Sixty Thousand (\$60,000) Dollars; the last appropriation has not been touched. In consequence of the difficulty of communication, no recent Reports have been received from the Agents east of the Mississippi River. The last Reports received show the Texas Hospitals to be in good condition.

In consequence of the system now pursued by the C.S. Government in commuting the rations of the sick in Hospitals, together with the ceaseless exertions of the Ladies of the Country, in increasing the funds for Hospital purposes, it has been found unnecessary to exhaust the Appropriations made by the Legislature.

[Comptroller]

I beg most respectfully to call your attention to the very able Biennial Report of the Comptroller, ending Aug. 31st, 1863, and to solicit at your hands a careful consideration of the many valuable suggestions made therein.

The Report shows that there was a balance on hand Aug. 31, 1863, to credit of State Revenue, 36,866.34

Receipts from Nine-Tenths of Taxes	652,433.32
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Do. Sale of Land Scrip	121,097.00
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Do. Refunding do Appropriations	124,792.81
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Do. Sale of Public Property,	
Office fees, etc.	75,791.02

Do. Sale of State Bonds	212,015.70
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Do. Penitentiary	500,000.00
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Received by Transfer from

School Fund	703,843.88
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Do. Transfer from University Fund	41,521.40
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\$2,468,361.47

F [this entry has been erased]	\$ 89,165.24
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For Military Service	2,031,612.54
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By Cancellation of Treasury Warrants	331,763.96
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Balance on hand	15,819.73
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2,468,361.47

Treasury Warrants drawn during the two years and yet outstand- ing against the Treasury	\$1,343,922.31
10 percent Warrants outstanding	181,565.41
Interest on the above (estimated)	40,000.00
8 per cent State Bonds issued	891,000.00
Amount borrowed from School Fund	680,325.00
Do. University Fund	187,403.73
Do. Settlement of Estates	16,403.35
	\$3,340,619.80
Balance on hand Aug. 31, 1863	\$ 15,819.73
Amount due on Taxes of 1862	220,000.00
Do. of Taxes to be collected for 1864 & 1865	3,141,200.00
Do. from Penitentiary	1,000,000.00
Do. from Confederate States	1,950,000.00
Do. from Military Board, return of U. S. Bonds	584,000.00
	\$6,911,019.73
For Civil Service	\$ 707,177.43
" Frontier Defense	2,000,000.00
" Payment of Audited Debt	3,340,619.80
" Payment of Unaudited Debt	200,000.00
	\$6,247,797.23

Deducting this from receipts for same period	6,911,019.73
Shows an excess of	633,222.50

in the Revenue over all demands upon the Treasury.

The Comptroller, in his Report, remarks: "Should the expense of frontier protection be transferred to the Confederate States, there will be, at the end of the next two years, an excess of \$2,668,122.50 of Revenue over all liabilities at that time, in which event, should the claims against the Confederate States remain uncollected, there will still be an excess of \$713,122.50. To meet extraordinary demands not estimated for, and as a means of sustaining credit in the meantime, it is recommended that the price of Land Scrip be reduced to 50 cents per acre in State liabilities—that money and credits be subjected to tax, and

that the Tax Laws be so amended as to cause a more thorough and prompt assessment and collection of taxes. With such amendments, the revenue of the next two years, if collected in available means, will be sufficient to absorb the floating debt, and furnish the basis of a sound credit, sufficient to meet all probable demands. The present rate of tax is therefore considered high enough for all State Purposes."

I cannot but admit that our currency is, at present, in a very depreciated condition. Many causes are assigned to account for this condition of things. I presume it is attributable, mainly to the large issues of the Confederate Government in Treasury Notes. Another prominent cause is, the trade carried on by our people with Mexico, where paper, representing money, is not current. To carry on that trade, so valuable has specie become, that the great demand for it has caused little or no value to be placed on articles that will not command specie; hence one great cause of the low price of Confederate money. I believe the taxes now in process of collection, and the gathering of the tax in kind (rendering unnecessary, thereby, so great an issue by the Confederate Government), together with the aid of the Impressment Law fixing the maximum prices upon articles required by it, will have the immediate effect of appreciating the currency. I feel the assurance that in this Section of the Trans-Mississippi Department, the currency will be greatly appreciated in a very short time.

I trust the Confederate Congress, soon to meet, will make arrangements to control the entire trade in cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, thereby laying a basis for a new issue on specie values, and they will absorb the present outstanding notes by increased taxation and funding. Some step of this character must be taken immediately by the Confederate Government. A radical and prompt remedy must be applied. The people will sustain any measure looking to a permanent relief to the currency. The policy of continuing an issue so depreciated as are the present notes, is ruinous and blighting: better by far that a new and limited currency be created forcing the funding of the present issues. I feel satisfied that, had the Government at the outset of the present war, controlled the cotton, tobacco and naval stores of the Confederate States (which could have been done with the consent of the producers),

cotton would really have been King. It is yet not too late to inaugurate such a policy.

Confederate notes constituting the currency, and being made receivable for State taxes and dues generally, has the effect of driving out of sight State paper, which, although more appreciated by holders, is no better in the hands of the State Government for disbursement, than Confederate Notes. State paper, like specie, is being hoarded and brought to light only when it can be used on most favorable terms. State paper could be made almost equal to specie by making it alone receivable for State dues: but, were such course adopted, it would be a blow struck at the credit of the Confederate paper, which I am not willing, therefore, to recommend. Further, State paper would be so difficult to obtain, that it would almost be equivalent to the requiring of our people to pay their taxes in specie, which, in the present condition of the country, would be impracticable. The States are so intimately connected in the interest and credit of the Confederate Government, that I see no safer mode than to struggle on together making it the common cause, embarked as we are in one common bottom, until the troubled waters should subside, and we make, as we shall be certain to do, a good anchorage and a safe port. It was made the duty of the Governor, under "An Act authorizing the disposition and sale of the University Lands," to order a re-sale of the land purchased whenever any party purchasing should fail to pay the amount of interest and installment of his purchase when the same was due. Although many parties had failed to comply with the terms of sale, I found, on coming into office, that no steps had been taken to re-sell any of the lands so forfeited.

I have not deemed it advisable, in the present condition of the Country, to order a re-sale of any of the lands.

Parties who have made first payments on their lands, are being permitted by the State Treasurer to pay their installments in the Currency of the country, while he is refusing to receive payment from those who have heretofore failed to make any payment.

It would be well for the Legislature to determine as to the policy that should be pursued.

[Sale of Bonds]

The[re] was presented for payment at the State Treasury certain claims in the hands of Messrs. E. B. Nichols & Co., for the benefit of parties in New Orleans, for money and supplies furnished E. B. Nichols as one of the Commissioners appointed by the State Convention. There being no funds in the Treasury, it was demanded that, under "An Act providing means for the payment of certain debts created by authority of the late Convention of the People of the State of Texas," approved April 8th, 1861, a portion of the Bonds issued by the State should be sold for that purpose.

The party being clearly entitled to the benefit of the law, I stipulated, that if the Bonds of the State were taken at par, I would consent to the sale of a sufficient number of them to pay the debt. Twenty eight of them were thus sold, and the debt liquidated. The accounts and vouchers are on file in the Comptroller's Office.

[General Land Office]

The attention of Your Honorable Body is respectfully called to the Biennial Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which discloses the condition and operations of his Department for the last two years.

[Conclusion]

I cannot close this, probably my last, official communication to any Legislature of Texas, without again congratulating you on the general prosperity of our State. Texas has, indeed, cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the many evidences of his sustaining Arm, exhibited during the progress of this great contest. She has been blessed with abundant harvests and unparalleled health; and, in every instance in which our people have been called to meet the ruthless invader, their gallantry, with the aid of God, has been rewarded with entire success. Were it not for the great loss we have sustained in our brave men who have fallen by the sword of the enemy and, alas! too many by disease, we could scarcely realize the dreadful scenes that have been enacted in other portions of the Confederacy. Her internal affairs are in a most prosperous condition, and our State finances present a most encouraging view for a people engaged in so great and exhausting a war.

Texas has done much in this contest, and will continue to do more. Her government officials and people have extended a most hearty and cordial support to the Confederate Government. I feel assured they will continue to do so. That we have yet some among us who are untrue is not to be denied. I believe, however, they constitute a very insignificant number. We have dealt very leniently by all such people—too much so, I think. The time has arrived when Toryism should no longer, and **must** no longer be tolerated in our midst. We should recognize the magnitude of the contest in which we are engaged and while I am willing to stand by and support the Constitution, I do not believe that because we cannot prove overt acts of treason upon traitors they should be allowed to correspond, plot, and incite others to treason with impunity. I have always sustained law over violence; hence, I prefer that the law making power should rise to the emergency of the times and enact laws suitable to this revolutionary crisis and not leave the people, outside of the laws, to inflict punishment upon those who fall under the ban of public opinion. We have arrived at that period in this struggle when the true and loyal citizen feels that every man who does not give some palpable evidence of his devotion to the Southern Cause is an enemy and should be treated as such. Hence, unless laws are enacted whereby such parties are required to perform duty as loyal citizens or, in default thereof, punished, the people will rise in their majesty and dispose of them.

A few bad men in our midst must not be permitted to interfere with or impede our progress and success in this death struggle for life and liberty. We must be united; we must be as a band of brothers; we must and will sustain the patriotic and intellectual statesman at the head of the government, the gallant commanders and their chivalrous soldiers; We will sustain the families of those bravely doing battle for our country. We will forget our private interests. We will forego the love of money, ease, and luxury. We will all pledge ourselves to do these things, rally around the standards of our bleeding country, and continue to strike as long as an armed Yankee stands upon our soil. Do these things; listen to no syren song of aid from England or France or from the dissensions of our hated foes, but continue to press on, filling up the rank of

our thinned armies and, ere long, victory will perch upon our banners and an honorable and lasting peace be secured.

While Texas thus far presents a bright and unsullied escutcheon, it is my painful duty to say that while we have at home many patriotic citizens who are doing and have been doing everything in their power to carry on the war successfully and to provide for and sustain those in the service and their families, there are a very large number who appear to be entirely devoted to the wild hunt after wealth. This mania is confined to no particular class, but pervades all occupations and employments; it embraces the shopkeeper, the planter, the farmer, stockraiser, the professional man, mechanic, minister of the Gospel and, in some instances, the soldier himself. I blush to say that in Texas where we have thousands of surplus corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye, etc., with no enemy in our midst robbing, burning and destroying our property, these articles are higher than in our sister states in part occupied by the enemy, and that Confederate Treasury Notes are less appreciated than in any state of the Confederacy. These things are all wrong and should be remedied. It can be done in a measure by our Honorable Body. The old and conservative State of Virginia, the "mother of States and of statesmen," the birthplace of a Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Monroe and hosts of other profound and great men, has found it necessary in these war times to limit the profit of the trader and to fix a price upon the necessities of life. You have the same power and should exercise it.

I trust, Gentlemen, that your deliberations will be conducted with calmness and ability and that your enlarged wisdom and experience will enable you to adopt such measures and enact such laws as will strengthen the arm of the revolution and develop in a great degree, the immense resources of our State, that when you shall have returned to your homes you will be met with the plaudits of your constituents.

F. R. Lubbock⁷

⁷On November 5, 1863, the Tri-Weekly State Gazette reported editorially as follows:

Yesterday was the day appointed for the inauguration of the Governor elect, and at an early hour the House of Representatives was thronged with ladies, many of whom were furnished with seats behind the bar, while the halls and gallery were crowded with citizens and strangers. The members of the Senate were invited to seats in the House, when

The Senate then repaired to their chamber and on motion adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

3 o'clock P. M.

Senate met, roll called, quorum present.

Mr. Kinsey introduced a bill to regulate continuances in civil suits. Read 1st and 2nd times and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Messrs. Beasley, Jowers, and Mitchell were appointed a committee to act with a like committee from the House to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect.

Mr. Kinsey introduced a bill to regulate voting in certain cases. Read 1st and 2nd times and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Quayle introduced a joint resolution asking the repeal of all property exemptions and property detail laws. Read 1st and 2nd times and referred to Committee on State Affairs.

A committee from the House invited the Senate to the Representative Hall to count the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Durant moved that the Senate proceed to the Representative Hall. Carried.

the ceremonies commenced with an appropriate prayer by the Chaplain of the Senate, after which Governor Lubbock delivered his valedictory address, which was received with much applause, and which we regret being unable to present to our readers, on account of its length. No man who ever heard Gov. Lubbock deliver an address could doubt for a moment his patriotism. His very heart and soul has been engaged in our country's cause since the commencement of the war, and during his whole term of office he has had an eye single to the welfare of our State, as well as the interests of the Confederacy and the success of our arms, towards which he has greatly contributed by husbanding our resources, and on all occasions doing that which he felt and knew to be right, alike regardless of the applause or disapprobation of his friends. We doubt if any Governor, since the days of the Republic, has left a brighter record behind him; and in retiring from the cares and responsibilities of office, to assume the duties of a Confederate soldier he carries with him the esteem and respect of all who have ever known him, either in the capacity of Governor or that of a private citizen.

In Joint Session

Roll called; quorum present.

The vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor was then counted and resulted as follows:⁸

For Governor Counties	Murrah	Chambers	Scattering	For Lieutenant Governor	Stockdale	Darden	Gentry	Kitrell
Anderson	228	271	12		147	17	97	221
Angelina								
Atascosa	40	3			13	20	4	
Austin	274	386			116	254	236	26
Bandera	21	9	6		34	1	2	
Bastrop	220	169			59	148	42	119
Bee	40	24			21	31	6	7
Bell	172	131			197	53	8	10
Bexar	450	217	6		469	131	62	6
Blanco	72	44			20	67		
Bosque	45	68			58	2	17	31
Bowie	50	80	12		38	91	1	1
Brazoria	278	108			170	29	103	24
Brazos	123	37			67	46	14	21
Brown	38	14						
Burleson	179	116			163	63	33	23
Burnet	51	75			42	65	1	2
Caldwell	101	69			44	115	9	9
Calhoun	322	72			71	285	28	15
Cameron	76	45	4		100	1		5
Chambers	55	31			28	26	6	21
Cherokee	260	327			113	7	316	144
Clay		9						
Collin	268	195			245	10	37	28
Colorado	198	62			68	188	21	18
Comal	16	101	11		54	21	52	
Comanche	12	27	9		42	1		
Cooke	196	14	1		170	9	2	1
Coryell	98	58	2		53	51	12	1
Dallas	332	213	3		235	179	60	16
Davis	104	173	19		111	139	22	6
Denton	224	74	16		232	7	10	5
DeWitt	163	45			55	32	17	9
Ellis	221	78			190	26	19	41
Erath	42	75			61		35	
Falls	45	80			39	2	16	45
Fannin	353	180	24		100	163	134	38
Fayette	272	261			204	147	96	41
Fort Bend	203	21			113	49	18	31
Freestone	113	79	12		63	22	6	62
Galveston	676	417			169	418	376	67
Gillespie	68	213	1		97	48	123	
Goliad	392	147			62	443	42	50
Gonzales	229	146			21	370	3	5
Grayson	183	129			98	12	56	6
Grimes	211	228			170	78	34	148
Guadalupe	218	58	2		88	172	1	12
Harris	1027	206			203	96	780	185

⁸From Executive Record Book No. 279, 1861-1863, pp. 249-251 (Archives Division, Texas State Library).

For Governor Counties	Murrah	Chambers	Scattering	For Lieutenant Governor	Stockdale	Darden	Gentry	Kitrell
Harrison	132	243	169		209	92	111	86
Hays	36	86			21	70	13	15
Henderson	100	73	52		89	74	7	19
Hidalgo	18				18			
Hill	120	33			68	27	12	12
Hopkins	116	200	123		167	183	1	2
Houston	206	269			168	53	26	207
Hunt	43	239	4		186	15	6	1
Hamilton	30	10	3		31		7	
Hardin								
Jack								
Jackson	74	26			22	66	2	7
Jasper	76	41			8	92	2	15
Jefferson	197	21			75	39	42	40
Johnson	90	54			73	3	8	39
Karnes	99	7			12	93	5	
Kaufman	188	57	48		197	2	17	1
Kerr	40	17			38	16	2	
Kendall	23	77			28	65	1	
Lamar	264	156			229	105		
Lampasas	28	81			22	55	2	21
LaVaca	241	68	23		87	187	6	32
Leon	172	150	2		67	35	15	188
Llano	74	30			32	66	2	5
Liberty	121	75			43	13	17	121
Live Oak	68	1			28	38	4	
Limestone	154	77			111	1	26	52
Madison	77	74			46	15	1	81
Mason								
McLennan	168	170			149	47	16	77
McCulloch								
Matagorda	71	21			57	19	8	8
Marion	96	133	18		81	124	14	7
Medina	28	42			29	41	1	
Milam	129	233			159	75	18	31
Montague	40	91	3		39	38	2	
Montgomery	180	88			125	5	34	95
Nacogdoches	177	165	11		115	25	63	68
Navarro	196	90	2		118	93	11	34
Newton	37	50			66	2		14
Nueces	367	69			162	164	29	5
Orange	75	5			12	17	16	23
Palo Pinto	16	7	18		32	4		
Panola	138	125	49		191	9	56	13
Parker	218	108	1		158	48	86	4
Polk	187	62			31	7	1	214
Red River	189	350			177	62	215	1
Refugio	75	35			21	85	2	
Robertson	214	36			150	14	32	44
Rusk	284	400	26		389	29	236	20
Sabine	88	19	42		72	29	7	17
San Augustine	83	55	2		45	22	12	48
San Patricio	56	12			33	31	1	2
San Saba	58	42			21	34		42
Shelby	71	78	73		82	3	72	18
Smith								
Starr	23				22			

For Governor Counties	Murrah	Chambers	Scattering	For Lieutenant Governor	Stockdale	Darden	Gentry	Kitrell
Tarrant	274	127	32		239	56	55	18
Titus	25	286	10		89	200	11	4
Travis	342	363	4		101	443	42	55
Trinity	98	67	.....		30	3	5	125
Tyler	149	45	.....		14	3	1	158
Upshur	129	144	176		212	72	52	36
Uvalde	26	9	.....		28	9	.....	.....
Van Zandt	70	12	40		93	6	5	5
Victoria	164	29	.....		28	152	8	7
Walker	243	159	.....		73	8	6	307
Washington	414	318	.....		372	134	63	116
Webb	185	.....	.....		185	.....	1	.....
Wharton	121	8	.....		55	45	4	21
Williamson	116	241	.....		81	113	11	43
Wilson	70	30	.....		53	38	.....	5
Wise	26	162	3		22	129	2	.....
Wood .....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Young	24	18	13		44	.....	.....	.....
Zapata .....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	17,511	12,455	1,079		11,152	8,083	4,490	4,163
INFORMAL								
Angelina	53	104	.....		36	12	27	57
Jack	14	49	.....		7	.....	70	.....
Mason	19	75	.....		66	19	.....	.....
Smith	168	212	341		463	79	30	69
Wood	151	108	70		204	21	8	27
Total	405	548	411		776	131	135	153
GRAND								
TOTAL	17,916	13,003	1,490		11,928	8,214	4,625	4,216

P. Murrah having received the highest number of votes for Governor and F. S. Stockdale for Lieutenant Governor they were severally declared by the Speaker of the House elected for two years.

The Senate then returned to their Chamber when an adjournment was moved and carried until 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow.

Senate Chamber, November 5, 1863
10 o'clock A. M.

Senate met, roll called quorum present. The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

Mr. Harcourt presented the credentials of John A. Haskell, Senator-elect from the 27th Senatorial District who came forward and took the oath of office and his seat.

Mr. Beasley, chairman of committee on arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, made the following report: